UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/735,635	PAIMPARAY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KYUNG H. SHIN	2143	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 June 2008</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-13</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-13</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

6/30/2008 has been entered.

2.   This action is responding to application papers filed on **12-16-2003**. Claims **1 -

13** are pending. Claims **1- 13** have been amended.   Claims **1, 8, 10** are independent.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments filed 6/30/2008 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

3.1   Applicant argues the interpretation of the HTML format. (Remarks Page 14)

     The specification states a "unique HTML" format in six instances (specification

pages 3, 4, 9, 14).   There is no disclosure within the specification or the original claims

stating what are the unique features of the "unique HTML" format as opposed to the

"standard HTML" format.   HTML is the predominant representation and in the broadest

sense the language used for web based (Internet) transfer of information as formatted

documents. This fact is also stated by Applicant (Remarks Page 16: "... HTML pages,

because HTML pages can be accessed by most, if not all, Internet browsers")   HTML is

a standard and if Applicant has another unique format for the web based (usage of

Internet browsers) transfer of document information, that protocol should be designated

and defined in detail as a type of HTML format. The HTML format for a document

includes text and other objects.   There is no disclosure of what becomes of these

objects within the "unique HTML" format.

Applicant states that the goal of the invention is achieved by the conversion of the

documents into HTML pages, because HTML pages can be accessed by most, if not all,

Internet browsers. Applicant removed the "on the Internet" from the claimed limitations

for the claimed invention. Yet, as stated by applicant, Internet browsers are the

software platform for the claimed invention.   The disclosure in Ghani of web-based

(Internet) communication implies HTML formatted document information transferred

between network connected systems.

In any event, Ghani discloses information transferred as documents in the HTML

format (predominant web based information transfer format).   (Ghani para 008, ll 3-5;

para 048, ll 1-12; para 035, ll 6-8: conversion (formats) of documents, stored at server;

web based implies HTML format for information transfer as HTML documents)

3.2   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, "one of the

terminal users, referred to as the organizer ... drawing up a list of surnames, first

names, and electronic address of other users, the other users referred to as invited

users". (Remarks Page 13)

The term "organizer-user" does not exist within the specification or the original claims. (USC 112 rejection) Ghani discloses a presenter (organizer-user) used to setup and management document distribution between multiple participants.

Ghani discloses a presenter (an organizer, organizer-user) for the setup of the session for collaborative accessing of multiple documents by multiple users during the aforementioned session. Ghani discloses that the presenter is the person who initiates the session and therefore has access to more functions based on this designation. (Ghani para 039, ll 1-5; presenter initiates the session) The presenter is equivalent to the participants except for the fact that the presenter requested from the server to initiate the session. Ghani discloses the transfer of the set of session materials (set of documents, content, files) to a server (dedicated server) for distribution to the other session participants (user terminals). (Ghani para 042, ll 6-9; para 044, ll 1-4: session setup, list of content (documents) transferred to server for distribution to users)

Ghani disclose the setup of the presentation (document distribution) (Ghani para 005, ll 1-3; para 035, ll 3-6: Internet network communications (different access networks); para 008, ll 1-3; para 035, ll 13-18: dedicated server(s), multiple sessions; para 039, ll 1-5: presenter (organizer); para 059, ll 1-3: list of participants for sessions; para 040, ll 1-4: list of documents for session); transmission of the selected documents to the dedicated server (Ghani para 035, ll 6-8; para 040, ll 1-10: transfer list and contents of document(s), information to dedicated server); and conversion of the selected documents into a universal format ("unique HTML" format) (Ghani para 008, ll

3-5; para 048, ll 1-12; para 035, ll 6-8: conversion (formats) of documents, stored at

server; web based implies HTML format for information transfer as HTML documents).

3.3   Applicant argues the remarks concerning the statement, "the set of electronic

documents to be distributed in their different original formats", in the previous response.

(Remarks Page 13)

       Examiner misunderstood this statement, which was underlined for emphasis, as a

disclosure that was lacking by the referenced prior art.   Examiner's response to this

statement was incorrect.   Examiner now realizes that Applicant was not stating that

Ghani did not disclose this claim limitation.

3.4   Applicant argues the usage of applets (Remarks Page 14); and that the "one goal

of the invention is to avoid the use of Applet in session of web conferences". (Remarks

Page 16)

       There is no disclosure of the term "goal", "applet" within the claimed invention.

The claimed invention does not discredit or discourage the usage of applets.   There is

no disclosure within the claimed invention to discredit or discourage the usage of

applets.

3.5   Ghani discloses that the content (electronic documents, files) are managed in

multiple formats. (Ghani para 042, liens 1-5: files (electronic documents, contents);

para 008, ll 3-8; paragraph 48, ll 7-12; para 077, ll 18-23: multiple formats, conversion to

intermediate format; para 158, ll 1-9; para 228, ll 1-3: HTML format utilized for web

based display)   Ghani discloses the conversion of multiple formats to the HTML format

for display on web browsers.

A claim limitation states that the documents are in multiple formats and that the documents will be converted into an HTML format   HTML format is the default format for the display of content (from any original format) within the web based environment display (web browser).   HTML is a formatting protocol for the display of content (electronic documents, files) within a web-based environment.   The documents are in multiple formats and converted into an html format as per claim limitation. HTML is defined as, format for content displayed on web based systems: (http://web.archive.org/web/20021001153140/http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/H/HTM L.html)

Ghani discloses an interconnected web-based environment for the collaborative presentation of sessions with multiple users as per claim limitations. (Ghani para 158, ll 1-9; para 228, ll 1-3: web based environment (HTML, servers)

Ghani discloses the conversion of formatted files (electronic documents, content) into HTML format for display.   Ghani discloses the display of web-based (HTML) pages for presentation sessions. (Ghani para 156, ll 1-3; para 158, ll 1-9; para 159, ll 1-11: web-based (HTML) environment)   The HTML format dictates a web-based environment for the display of the converted files (electronic document, content).

Applicant's invention discloses the HTML format is used as the display format in the processing and management of content, files and their display within a web based environment, namely for its display by a web-based type browser.   The referenced prior

art discloses a web based environment for the manipulation and processing of electronic representation of files (documents).   The referenced prior art discloses that the documents are converted into a display format namely a HTML format for display within a web based environment. The disclosure of a web based display environment implies that a HTML format is used for the display of content or files.   Ghani discloses a web based environment for the interconnected systems (users).

The rejection to each independent and dependent claim includes a citation from the referenced prior art that discloses the basis for the rejection. Each obviousness combination clearly indicates the claim limitation the combined reference prior art teaches. In addition, a cited passage from the referenced prior art clearly indicates the motivation for the obviousness combination. Each obviousness combination's disclosure is equivalent to the Applicant's claimed limitation(s) for the claimed invention.

The examiner has considered the applicant's remarks concerning a system for the automatic and simultaneous distribution of different electronic documents on the Internet between different users in the course of a common session by access to a dedicated server.   An organizer user initializes the session, the initialization comprising at least the drawing-up of a list of names and electronic addresses of the invited users, and the selection the electronic documents to be distributed.   The listed documents are converted into pages in the unique HTML format.   A message of invitation to participate in the session is transmitted from the server to each invited user and access for each users authorized conditionally.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4.   Claim **1** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with

the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not

described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in

the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession

of the claimed invention. The term "organizer-user" is not disclosed in the specification

or the original claims. An organizer-user terminal will be interpreted as a user terminal

which has been designated as the organizer of the distribution of electronic documents.

Appropriate correction required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5.   Claims 8, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to **non-statutory** subject matter.

          In Claim 8, "the ***server comprising:*** a session organizer ***modules..''*** " a

module for.." are to be construed as data server of *software per se, unless*

module of the system makes clear in specification that the only reasonable

interpretation of the word **"module"** is limited to hardware inclusive embodiment.

As such, the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore **non-**

statutory. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims **1 - 9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Ghani et al. (US PGPUB No. **20020085029**) in view of **Massand et al.** (US PGPUB No.

20040085354).

Regarding Claim 1, Ghani discloses a <u>method for distributing</u> electronic documents of

different formats between different users of terminals<u>, the method comprising the steps</u>

<u>of</u>:

   a) one of the terminal users<u>, referred to as</u> the organizer <u>and operating an</u>

      <u>organizer-user terminal, connecting the organizer-user terminal to a</u> dedicated

      server, the <u>organizer</u> drawing-up of a list of surnames, first names, and electronic

      addresses of other users<u>, the other users referred to as</u> invited <u>users</u> the

      <u>organizer selecting</u> electronic documents <u>of different formats</u> to be distributed,

(Ghani para 005, ll 1-3; para 035, ll 3-6: Internet network communications (different access networks); para 008, ll 1-3; para 035, ll 13-18: dedicated server(s), multiple sessions; para 039, ll 1-5: presenter (organizer); para 059, ll 1-3: list of participants for sessions; para 040, ll 1-4: list of documents for session)

b) transmitting, from the <u>organizer-user</u> terminal to the dedicated server, the <u>selected</u> of electronic documents <u>and</u> the <u>drawn-up</u> list of the invited users, the dedicated server, (Ghani para 035, ll 6-8; para 040, ll 1-10: transfer list and contents of document(s), information to dedicated server)

c) converting each of the <u>selected</u> electronic documents into a plurality of <u>HTML</u> pages in a unique HTML format, (Ghani para 008, ll 3-5; para 048, ll 1-12; para 035, ll 6-8: conversion (formats) of documents, stored at server; web based implies HTML format for information transfer as HTML documents)

e) conditionally authorizing, <u>for</u> each <u>connected</u> user <u>terminal, an access to said plurality of HTML pages in the unique HTML format.</u> (Ghani para 056, ll 2-11: authorization setup by presenter (organizer), session participant(s) (user terminals) authorized to view pages)

Ghani discloses wherein transmitting to the dedicated server, and <u>using the address of the dedicated server.</u> (Ghani para 008, ll 1-3: transfer message(s) between session participants; para 007, ll 1-4: network communications between plurality of participants and a presenter; para 008, ll 1-3: communications between presenter and plurality of participants; (network communications implies IP addresses) Ghani

does not specifically disclose a message of invitation to participate in a collaborative
session.

However, Massand discloses:

d) the dedicated server transmitting, at least to a terminal of each invited user, an
   invitation message concerning a session, the invitation message comprising at
   least an address of dedicated server and a date and a time, (Massand para 013,
   ll 1-3: collaboration system; para 034, ll 9-18; para 047, ll 5-11; para 067, ll 1-7:
   transmit invitation to participants, PC with network (IP address) connection, setup
   and completed for participants)

e) based on the invitation message, each of the invited user terminals connecting
   to the dedicated server for the session on the date and at the time, (Massand
   para 013, ll 15-19: plurality of computer connect over a network implies an
   addressing scheme (IP addresses) for each computer system including the
   server)

   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Ghani as
taught by Massand to enable the capability to transmit a message of invitation to
participate in a collaborative session.   One of ordinary skill in the art would have
been motivated to employ the teachings of Massand in order to enable the capability
to for automated collaboration and development of feedback from a set of organizer
selected and invited participants.   (Massand para 010, ll 1-9: " ... Therefore, a need
exists for a computer-based document collaboration system in the form of stand-
alone software that will allow a plurality of reviewers to simultaneously review a

single document on a plurality of computers and submit comments on the document

wherein the comments of each reviewer are stored and indexed separately from the

document and from those of other reviewers and forwarded to an editor or author

without modifying the underlying document. ... ")

Regarding Claim 2, Ghani discloses a <u>method</u> according to claim 1, <u>further comprising</u>
<u>the</u> step <u>of:</u> the dedicated server general information concerning the session. (Ghani
para 042, ll 4-11: communicate session (general) information to server)

Regarding Claim 3, Ghani discloses a <u>method</u> according to claim 1, <u>further comprising</u>
the step <u>of:</u> attribution by the organizer user of specific rights of action to each of the
said invited user terminals, the specific rights of action comprising at least the right of
consultation only or the right of consultation and addition of electronic documents
distributed in the course of the session. (Ghani para 061, ll 1-4: consultation (access
rights between presenter and a participant); para 047, ll 10-11; para 056, ll 2-11:
authorization setup by presenter (organizer))

Regarding Claim 4, Ghani discloses a <u>method</u> according to claim 1, wherein <u>said</u> step
<u>of the dedicated server</u> authorizing access comprises <u>the dedicated server</u>
<u>authenticating each user of the connected user terminals.</u> (Ghani para 101, ll 3-6; para
096, ll 7-9: authentication of user by server)

Regarding Claim 5, Ghani discloses a <u>method</u> according to claim 1, wherein <u>the</u>

access to the plurality of <u>HTML</u> pages is <u>a</u> synchronized access, <u>so that all the</u> user

<u>terminals have</u> access <u>to</u> the same HTML page<u>, referred to as the current HTML page</u>.

(Ghani para 047, ll 2-6; para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: synchronized access to pages

by participants)

Regarding Claim 6, Ghani discloses a <u>method</u> according to claim 5, wherein the

<u>current</u> HTML page is controlled on the initiative of each of the organizer and/or <u>the</u>

invited user terminals, each <u>user</u> in the session being enabled to control and/or change

the <u>current</u> HTML page <u>accessed</u> <u>by</u> each user terminal participating in the session.

(Ghani para 054, ll 1-9; para 056, ll 2-11: control over session (access right to edit

page(s)) by a participant)

Regarding Claim 7, Ghani discloses a <u>method</u> according to claim 1, wherein the

access <u>by</u> each of the terminals to the dedicated server is executed by means of a

periodic interrogation of the dedicated server. (Ghani para 197, ll 3-4; para 198, ll 1-5:

periodic access, interrogation)

Regarding Claim 8, Ghani discloses a <u>server</u> for <u>distributing</u> electronic documents of

different formats between different users of terminals<u>, the server comprising:</u>

   a) a session organizer module <u>for</u> <u>i)</u> <u>drawing up, by</u> one of the terminal users<u>,</u>

      <u>referred to as</u> the organizer a list of surnames, first names, and electronic

addresses of other <u>terminal</u> users<u>, referred to as</u> invited <u>users,</u> and <u>ii) selecting</u>

electronic documents <u>of different formats</u> to be distributed, (Ghani para 039, ll 1-

2: session initialization; para 008, ll 1-3: dedicated server; para 036, ll 1-7; para

154, ll 1-7: software)

b) a module for receiving the <u>selected</u> electronic documents to be distributed,

(Ghani para 040, ll 1-4; para 008, ll 3-5: conversion into HTML format)

c) a module for <u>converting each received electronic document</u> into <u>a</u> plurality of

<u>HTML</u> pages in <u>a</u> unique HTML format, (Ghani para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6:

display successive pages)

e) a module for <u>conditionally authorizing</u> each <u>invited</u> user <u>terminal that connects to</u>

<u>the server on the date and at the time by using the address of the server, an</u>

<u>access to the plurality of HTML pages</u>. (Ghani para 101, ll 3-6; para 072, ll 3-6:

authentication users; para 007, ll 1-4: network communications between plurality

of participants and a presenter; para 008, ll 1-3: communications between

presenter and plurality of participants; (network communications implies IP

addresses)

Ghani discloses wherein a module for transmitting messages to each of the said

organizer and invited user terminals and from the said dedicated server. (Ghani para

005, ll 1-3; para 035, ll 3-6: Internet communications, network connected systems)

Ghani does not specifically disclose transmitting messages of invitation to participate

in the said session to each of the said organizer and invited user terminals.

However, Massand discloses

d) transmitting <u>an</u> invitation <u>message</u> to each of the invited user terminals <u>to</u>

<u>participate in a session</u>, each invitation message comprising at least the address

the dedicated server and <u>a</u> date and <u>a</u> time of the session, (Massand para 013, ll

1-3: collaboration system; para 034, ll 9-18; para 047, ll 5-11; para 067, ll 1-7:

transmit invitation to participants, PC with network (IP address) connection, setup

and completed for participants)

    It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Ghani as

taught by Massand to enable the capability to transmit a message of invitation to

participate in a collaborative session.   One of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to employ the teachings of Massand in order to enable the capability

to for automated collaboration and development of feedback from a set of organizer

selected and invited participants.   (Massand para 010, ll 1-9)

Regarding Claim 9, Ghani discloses a system according to claim 8, wherein each

<u>invitation</u> message in the said session to each of the said organizer and invited user

terminals comprises a password dedicated to the session and to each of the organizer

and <u>the</u> invited user terminals. (Ghani para 101, ll 3-6; para 072, ll 3-6: login (password)

authentication)   Ghani does not specifically each message of invitation to participate in

the said session to each of the said organizer and invited user terminals comprises, in

addition to the address of the site of the said dedicated server.   However, Massand

discloses wherein each message <u>further</u> comprises. (Massand para 013, ll 1-3:

collaboration system; para 034, ll 9-18; para 047, ll 5-11; para 067, ll 1-7: transmit

invitation to participants, PC with network (IP address) connection, setup and completed

for participants)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Ghani as

taught by Massand to enable the capability to transmit a message of invitation to

participate in a collaborative session.   One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

motivated to employ the teachings of Massand in order to enable the capability to for

automated collaboration and development of feedback from a set of organizer selected

and invited participants. (Massand para 010, ll 1-9)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another
> filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an
> application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent,
> except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects
> for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international
> application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the
> English language.

9.   Claims **10 - 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Ghani**

et al. (US PGPUB No. **20020085029**).

Regarding Claim 10, Ghani discloses a method for <u>user terminals accessing</u> a set of

HTML pages on a dedicated server, <u>the method comprising the steps of:</u>

a) <u>one of the user terminals, referred to as the requesting terminal,</u> transmitting to the dedicated server, a request for posting of the current HTML <u>pages, referred to as the current HTML</u> page, (Ghani para 008, ll 1-3: dedicated server; para 054, ll 1-9: specific participant (user terminal) controls session; para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: display page to all participants; para 066, ll 1-4: post specific HTML web page)

b) <u>the dedicated server</u> transmitting the current HTML page to the requesting terminal, (Ghani para 008, ll 1-3: dedicated server)

c) <u>the requesting terminal displaying the current HTML,</u> (Ghani para 054, ll 1-9: specific participant (user terminal) controls session; para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: display page to all participants; para 066, ll 1-4: post specific HTML web page)

c) <u>the requesting terminal</u> transmitting to the dedicated server, a message for the propagation of the current HTML page to the other user terminals, (Ghani para 054, ll 1-9: specific participant (user terminal) controls session; para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: display page to all participants; para 066, ll 1-4: post specific HTML web page)

d) <u>each of the terminals displaying the same HTML page,</u> each of the terminals <u>transmitting</u> to the dedicated server a periodic scanning message, (Ghani para 197, ll 3-4; para 198, ll 1-5: periodic scanning, determine continued operation)

e) the dedicated server <u>transmitting</u> to each of the terminals a response message <u>to the periodic scanning message, the</u> comprising a reference of the current HTML

page, (Ghani para 054, ll 1-9: specific participant (user terminal) controls session; para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: continuous posting of HTML web pages by presenter)

f) <u>when the reference of the current HTML page is identical to the reference of the displayed HTML page,</u> maintaining the posting of the <u>displayed</u> HTML page on each of the user terminals participating in the session and, <u>HTML page is</u> different from the reference <u>to be displayed</u> HTML page<u>,</u> (Ghani para 054, ll 1-9: specific participant (user terminal) controls session; para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: continuous posting of HTML web pages by presenter)

i) each of the user terminals <u>transmitting</u> to the dedicated server a message requesting access to the <u>current</u> HTML page, (Ghani para 056, ll 2-11: participant request for control (access) to web page)

ii) <u>the dedicated server</u> to each of the user terminals the <u>current</u> HTML page, (Ghani para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: display (post) HTML web pages on presenter and participants system) <u>and</u>

iii) <u>for each terminal</u> posting the <u>current</u> HTML page. (Ghani para 051, ll 3-8; para 052, ll 3-6: display (post) HTML web pages on presenter and participants system)

Regarding Claim 11, Ghani discloses a method according to claim 10, wherein, a reference number comprising a unique serial number is attributed to each HTML page of the set of HTML pages, the reference number corresponding unambiguously to <u>an</u>

address of the HTML page on the dedicated server, enabling access by each of the

user terminals to be controlled according to rights of consultation only and of

consultation and addition of electronic documents distributed by one of the user

terminals, a reference comprising a successive serial number being allocated to each

HTML page resulting from the addition of additional electronic documents. (Ghani para

225, ll 1-11: session information tracked for each message (HTML page) processed)

Regarding Claim 12, Ghani discloses a method according to claim 10, wherein the

periodic scanning messages are emitted by each user terminal participating in the

session within a range of periods of between 3 seconds and 2 minutes. (Ghani para

197, ll 3-4; para 198, ll 1-5: periodic access check range of 100 seconds (between 3

seconds and 2 minutes))

Regarding Claim 13, Ghani discloses a method according to claim 11, wherein the

periodic scanning messages are emitted by each user terminal participating in the

session within a range of periods of between 3 seconds and 2 minutes. (Ghani para

197, ll 3-4; para 198, ll 1-5: periodic access check range of 100 seconds (between 3

seconds and 2 minutes))

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KYUNG H. SHIN whose telephone number is (571) 272-3920. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan J. FLYNN can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner
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KHS
July 17, 2008

/Nathan J. Flynn/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2143